

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph that starts on page 1, line 14, and ends on page 2, line 10, as follows:

Currently, in a minimum system configuration with a single memory extent, there is no reliable method in computer memory fault isolation techniques to isolate a hardware problem among a memory module, such as a dual inline memory module (DIMM), a memory controller, and a memory card, which is the device to which memory modules are attached. The known methods test all parts of the memory system coupled together. With all parts of the memory system coupled together, patterns of data are written using the data and address bits to the memory subsystem using the memory controller. Data is then read back from the memory subsystem using the memory controller. First the memory controller is tested. The logic around memory controller is then tested. The logic for memory card is tested next, and finally memory modules are tested. The pattern written to the memory system is then compared to the pattern read back from the memory system. If the patterns do not match, then it is determined that a defect exists within the memory system. However, all components of memory systems are tested as one single unit and cannot be tested individually. In addition to that, in the minimum configuration, when only one of each memory system component, such as memory controller, memory card, and memory module[[],]] is present, any detected error may reside in any one of the interconnected elements and cannot be isolated.

Please amend the paragraph that starts on page 19, lines 7-25, as follows:

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media, such as a floppy disk, a hard disk drive, a RAM, CD-ROMs, and DVD-ROMs, ~~and transmission type media, such as digital and analog communications links, wired or wireless communications links using transmission forms, such as, for example, radio frequency and light wave transmissions.~~ The computer readable media may take the form of coded formats that are decoded for actual use in a particular data processing system.